THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, R. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, M. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 277.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

German Successes!

RUMORS AND REPORTS

Of a Sure Surrender

OF THE CITY OF PARIS!

Extensive Supplies are

PREPARED FOR PARISIANS!

French Whistling to

KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP!

Defeated Wherever they Go!

THE END APPROACHES!

Continual Fighting!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

RETREAT OF ARMY OF THE LOIRE EFFECTED IN GOOD ORDER.

LONDON, December 10.—Reports from Tours say the Army of the Loire has divided into two bodies, the left wing moving toward Tours, while the right wing and center are moving south along the railroad to Vierzon.

M. Tardieu, in a dispatch of the 7th, from Tours, asserts that the retreat of the Army of the Loire was effected without other evidence than the naval guns in the entrenchments at Orleans, all of which were spiked.

GERMAN DEFEAT.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—The Government has made public the following intelligence: General Chanzy reports to the War Department that there was an attack all along the lines from Meung to St. Laurent des Bois last night and to-day. The principal effort of the enemy was at Beaugency. The Germans were very strong at that place, having a force of 40 to 50 thousand. Their force consisted of two divisions of Bavarians, one division of Prussians, 5,000 cavalry and strong reserves. They were under command of Prince Frederick Charles and Duke of Mecklenburg. The enemy was repulsed and driven beyond Grande Chartre. We sleep to-night on the positions they had this morning. Prisoners taken acknowledge that the Prussians suffered heavy losses. The battle lasted until night. I have not received a complete list of our losses. We may be attacked to-morrow, but we are resolved to defend it to the utmost. The Bavarian Lieutenant General Stephen, commanding a division, was wounded before St. Laurent des Bois. The Prussians have been driven from Meaulies. [World Special.]

FURTHER RESISTANCE THOUGHT HOPELESS.

LONDON, December 9.—*Le Situation* of this city, in an editorial to-day, has the following: "Further resistance on the part of the French will end in anarchy or the permanent occupation of the country by the conquerors, or armed intervention of neutrals. Intervention would be worse than either anarchy or foreign occupation. The guilt of further resistance will rest on the shoulders of the head of September, but upon the counsellors of the empire, who prevented the Empress from making terms with Bismarck after Sedan, when the enemy, the Empress presiding, must now meet and make peace with the conquerors.

CONGRESS OF PRINCES.

Breening—The Manchester Guardian to-day has a report that a Congress of Princes will soon ... held at Versailles.

SUPPLIES FOR PARIS.

Two English houses have contracted to supply food for the people of Paris after capitulation.

PRUSSIANS MOVING ON TOURS.

DARMSTADT, December 9.—Prince Louis telegraphed to the Grand Duke of Hesse, under date of Grosbois, December 7, as follows: "I moved on Tours to-day. The Hessian troops in the recent battles were very slight."

[Special to N. Y. World.]

VICTORIA AND EUGENIE.

LONDON, December 8.—A report is current to-day that Queen Victoria intends to withdraw her guarantee of the non-hostility of Lancashire.

London cities are full to rumors to-night of a speedy consummation of arrangements for peace and the restoration of the Empire. Great significance is attached to the speech in which Napoleon Bonaparte was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor. The feeling is strong that Victoria considers the cause of France hopeless and unavailable.

REACTION FOOD AN EMPIRE.

Private advices from all parts of France indicated reaction everywhere in favor of a republican form of government.

The people contrast twenty years of order and prosperity with the present misery and anarchy. They are disgusted with the Empire, imperialism, either to conduct war or negotiate peace. Napoleon refuses to give his consent to the establishment of a republic at present, saying that his part is silent inaction until the Prussians either capitulate or are driven out.

BUCHER'S POSITION.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—General Ducrot's army is entirely between the besieging army and Paris. Another battle is expected to-day. The Germans were in the suburbs of Paris, having forced their way over the Marne, being beaten back from the city. They were in the suburbs of Versailles, and the communists are to co-operate with the Germans, and take possession of the city. The Germans will be driven out of the city, and the communists will then be overthrown, and the Empire restored. [World Special.]

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL HOPES.

LONDON, December 7.—It is the impression in the clubs to-night, and the hopes of the French Imperialists are greatly strengthened, that the Prussian Government is decidedly favorable to the restoration of the empire. The health of the Emperor has wonderfully improved.

THE POPE OF ROME.

Gladstone's note announcing that the Government has taken care to make provision necessary for the protection of the person of the Pope, and adequate to the support of his dignity and personal freedom and independence of his spiritual functions, excites surprise and admiration. The least he might do, is to imitate the example of the poorest workman, and provide for his own children. Let us suspend our judgment for the present. When doubt is manifest, the best ignorant and educated, to decide by ballot whether or not they should supercede the present members of the Government, and proceed forthwith to the establishment of a Republic. The speakers were Messrs Howell, Hann and McCrarin's.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, December 8.—It is said that the French Government will endeavor to enlarge the treaty of 1856, and bring back into the question, but the attempt is discountenanced by the London and St. Petersburg cabinets on the ground that it would endanger the suspension of the conference.

DEAD.

LONDON, December 9.—The venerable Bryce Peacock, A.M., Archdeacon of Limerick, is dead.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A frightful explosion occurred at a cartridge factory in Birmingham to-day. All the buildings were wrecked. Many are reported killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

AN AMERICAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, December 9.—Francis Dorr, of New York, yesterday fell or threw himself from a window of the Albemarle Hotel, in this city, and was killed.

Princess Alice writes a letter to the Mansion Committee, expressing her gratitude for the aid furnished the German wounded.

[World Special.]

SPECIAL ENVOY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A report is current in the clubs that John Bright is to be sent as a special envoy to Washington to negotiate a settlement of the Alabama and Fisheries questions.

CATHOLIC MEETING.

An immense Catholic meeting was held to-night in St. James Hall. The platform was thronged with prominent Catholics. Archbishop Manning said that English Catholics were comparatively few in number, but they were of the best blood of England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and it must be heeded, belonging as it does to the freest countries in the world.

THE WAR.

The voice of Catholics in England, Holland and Belgium is in behalf of the Pope, is loud. The Belgian Bishops have publicly protested against the seizure of Rome.

OFFICIAL FIGHT KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—King Williem telegraphs under date of to-day: "Queen Augusta, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles and Princess Hesse, Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Hesse, Prince Frederick Charles and Princess Hesse, Prince

T. DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
...ner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Street.

MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1870.

...ONDS at Frankfort 94¾.

...TROLEUM at Antwerp 50f.

...OLD closed in New York Saturday 109.

...HE Democratic party has for the last ... weeks been up at auction. The con... in—the *meanest* bidder to be the chaser.

...RESOLUTION has been introduced in ... House of Representatives of North ...olina to impeach Governor Holden for ...gh Crimes and Misdemeanor in Office."

...E QUEEN ISABELLA protests against ... election of the Duke of Aosta as ...g of Spain, but says she has no intention ... of appealing to force. We should ...pose not.

...E GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, at a mass ...eting, declared that there were about ...,000 Chinese in this country. This lit... mistake of nearly 100,000 too many, is ...t as near the truth as the Governor ...ld be expected to reach.

...HE New York *Tribune* having charg... Mr. Spencer with being responsible for ... defeat of Senator Warner of Alabama, ...ncer replies denying the charge. ...oreupon the *Tribune* asserts that Mr. ...ncer's card will convince no one that ... did *not* seek to defeat his colleague.

...EMOCRACY is undergoing reorgani...ion in Texas. A State convention has ...en called, for that purpose, to meet ...uary 23, 1871. To effect a thorough ...organization it should be wiped out al...gether and something put in its place, ...mposed of entirely different elements ...d principles.

...UR foreign telegraphic communica...ns depend now on a single ocean cable. ...e press of business has been so great ... this one line, that it has been over ...ded, and on December 9th was some ...ty-eight hours behind hand with its ...rk. The hope of the repair of the ...her cable is but feeble, and should the ...ort fail, we shall be compelled here...ter, at least for this winter, to be satis...d with briefer dispatches, and fewer ...tails.

...HE Naval Committee have reported ...vorably on the confirmation of the ap...intment of Vice-Admiral Porter, for ...dmiral. On a motion however to con...m it was carried over until the next ses...on. Every step the President makes ...proves him above the petty slanders mal...e raises against him. Most men, having ...o power in their hands, would have ...venged such an insult as Porter heaped ...n the President, but General Grant has ...verlooked the whole matter and nomi...ated Porter to the highest office in the ...avy.

...NCE more General Schenk's name is ...connected with the English mission, and ...his time on the "highest authority." The ...ots so now asserted are, that the Pre...ident offered the Mission to the General ...veral weeks ago, but that it was not ac...epted until within a fortnight. It is ...rther asserted that he will sail within ...hree weeks. The appointment of Gen...ral Schenk is a good one, and will be ...enerally approved—if it has been made. ...We have however heard so much clamor ...over this appointment that we prefer to ...believe nothing about it until the public ...have received official notice.

...ROM some reason Governor Smith has ...withdrawn from the contest in Alabama, ...and Governor Lyndsay has been duly ...sworn in office. We undertake to assert ...that Governor Smith has acted very im...properly. He either had no excuse for ...raising the disturbances and difficulties ...that grew out of his effort to procure an ...injunction, or, if his reasons for so doing ...be true, he should have had a complete ...and thorough investigation, in order at ...least that he might stand properly before ...the public. Every effort of this kind, ...to used by political opponents, and in ...every instance the facts are so warped ...and distorted, that by hook or by crook, ...the President is charged with the whole ...difficulty. If the late Governor of Ala...bama was right, he should not have with...drawn from the contest, and if he was ...wrong he should be publicly censured ...for ever having entered into it. We do ...not believe in contesting a fair election, ...while we do urge the contest where fraud, ...threats and menaces have prevented citi...zens from voting.

JOHN B. SURRATT.

John H. Surratt is a lecturer. On Tues...day evening at the little village of Rock...ville, Montgomery County, Maryland, he made his first effort. Strange to say it was in a court-room, but not strange under the circumstances that he should ensure his audience that "upon entering that door a few moments ago the impression on my mind was as strong as to vividly recall scenes three years ago." He made a long lecture, in which he not only avowed his intimacy with Booth, but talks in detail the whole plot to kidnap Mr. Lincoln. He denies any participation in the assassination, and declares that he even had no knowledge of any such intent. He asserts that the Confederate Government had no part in the attempt to kidnap Mr. Lincoln, and that indeed they (Surratt, Booth & Co.) had great difficulty in determining what should be done with Mr. Lincoln after he was kidnapped, because they thought maybe the Confederate Government would not be pleased, and would return them to North...ern custody.

But there are some facts in his speech that Mr. Surratt should correct before he again appears before a public audience. There are discrepancies and contradictions that can scarcely be reconciled. He has had nearly six years time to prepare it, and being an actor in the scenes he presents he should not have made any mistakes whatever. According to his account he left Washington on the 4th day of April, 1865, for New York. This was Tuesday. He reached New York city that night and immediately went to the house of Booth. Not finding him at home he took the cars the same evening for Montreal and arrived there on Wednesday the 5th. He met General Lee on the 6th, Thursday. Mr. Surratt has thus placed himself in Montreal on Thursday, the 6th. Some week or two afterwards says Mr. Surratt, General Lee came to his room to consult about the release of Confederate prisoners at Elmira. How long they were in devising plans to liberate these prisoners Surratt does not state, but he does say that in accordance with instructions from General Lee he went to Elmira arriving there on Wednesday. To have done this he must have started on Tuesday. The next Saturday he heard the news of Lincoln's assassination.

Now what we desire to call attention to in this under this statement, it was utterly impossible for Surratt to have remained in Montreal as he says he did, "a week or two." He arrived there on the 5th Wednesday, saw Lee on the 6th, and left there on the 12th, not one week. It is the *important time*, and one of all the others he should not have blundered over. This of itself might be a matter of little moment, but while at Elmira he heard the news, and says that it never entered to him that it could have been Booth or any of the party, for the reason that he had not heard anything regarding the confidential spoken of during his intercourse with them. This does not agree with what he has already said. At a meeting of these men to kidnap Mr. Lincoln, Surratt gave them some particulars that satisfied all of them, except one, that the effort had failed, and had better be abandoned. That one man was Booth, and he arising at last, and bringing down his fist on the table, said: "Well, gentlemen, if the worst comes to the worst, I shall know what to do." *Hard words and threats passed* and "four of us arose, one saying: *If I understand you to intimate anything more than the capture of Mr. Lincoln, I for one bid you good bye.*" Booth replied he had drank too much champagne.

Who doubts after this statement that Booth then and there so expressed his intention that *all* understood him, and that news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination was *not* a perfect and entire surprise to Surratt. It is this attempt to shield himself *from* all suspicion, that make us regard his "one or two weeks" with distrust. We, of course, do not assert that Surratt had any connection with the murder of Mr. Lincoln. He was acquitted. But we do say when he undertakes of his own accord to revive the whole affair after it has slept for six years, he should not have made errors like these. When he accepts with a dash of virtue, that after he separated from his colleagues he never saw any of them again, he should not have told us that the first thing he did when he reached New York was to hunt for Booth. Nor in this connection can we understand who were the friends who informed him the detectives were after him, unless they belonged to his party. The fact is Mr. Surratt, while he may be supremely honest in all he says, had better not have appeared as a lecturer. It will do him no good, nor change one opinion to his benefit.

PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE *Missouri Republican* has discovered that Philadelphia is in great difficulty because that city is "the home of protection." Its argument is, that the proposed new line of steamships must be built of iron; that a vessel built of iron will cost $150,000 more in Philadelphia than if built on the Clyde or Tyne; that Philadelphia asks Congress to pass a law admitting foreign built vessels to American Registry; and that Philadelphia has now learned the workings of Protection, and must feel that it is to her great injury, and that she cannot compete successfully with English ocean-lines.

Setting aside the inaccuracy of the assertion that a Philadelphia built vessel will cost $150,000 more than one built on the Clyde, and, for the sake of the argument, admitting the fact, let us for one moment see where the *Republican* will lead us. Should a law be passed admitting foreign built vessels to American Registry, those vessels could not be put on the ocean cheaper than foreign built vessels not registered in America. So far as the United States was concerned, a vessel built on the Clyde for the Philadelphia steamship line, would cost just as much as a vessel built on the Clyde for foreign service. If now, *as the Republican asserts*, it is to the advantage of the whole people of the Government to have just as cheap American lines running from our ports to England, as England can send to us, another step must be taken. British seamen receive about one-half the wages of American seamen. A British built vessel with British seamen on board could carry freight at less rates than a British built vessel with American seamen on board. In order, therefore, to compete, as the *Republican* desires, we would be compelled to employ British seamen, *or reduce the wages of our sailors.* The last, of course, the *Republican* would not urge, and we suppose, therefore, that it would adopt the other expedient and employ British seamen. Philadelphia could then boast of having a line of British built vessels, manned by British sailors. Under these circumstances, why not make the new ship line British registered, as she would be British built and British manned?

But outside of this the *Republican* has, we think, entirely misunderstood the drift of its own argument. What difference does it make to the *Republican* whether Philadelphia has a line of steamships, or has not. The idea that it is to build Philadelphia up at the expense of New York City, is a matter for the consideration of Philadelphia, and does not in the least affect the commerce of the United States. It is a local question, affecting a few individuals, and if the *Republican* was to prove all that it desires to *by its argument*, it would prove nothing more than that protection would prevent Philadelphia from competing with British lines of steamships. On the other hand, it has proved conclusively that, if Philadelphia succeeds in getting the proposed law passed, the building of iron vessels in this country is at an end; and, as it asserts that iron vessels are taking the place of wooden vessels, hundreds and thousands of men must lose not only employment, but must learn, some of them in their old age too, that it is dangerous to learn a trade in the United States, for at any time it may be taken away from them, and they be thrown on the world not only without employment, but cursed with the knowledge of but one trade which our government has failed to protect. If iron vessels are to take the place of wooden vessels, and iron vessels are to be built only on the Clyde or Tyne, our sailors are hereafter to work at starvation prices, or starve altogether for want of employment. If we intend to compete with other nations purely on the ground of economy, such competition will reduce labor here, to just as low a standard as that of the nation with whom we are competing.

We would be pleased to see a new line of steamships running from the ports of Philadelphia. But if it cannot be done without grinding down our operatives, destroying our manufactures, abolishing our ship yards, and making us dependent on a foreign nation for the vessels that are to carry our freights, we think we will have paid too dear for our whistle, and infinitely prefer to wait until our master workmen, machinists and mechanics have their wages reduced, through the effects of competion in almost every branch of industry all over the land, rather than they should be forced to this condition by Philadelphia in its desire to compete with Great Britain.

The doctrine of the *Republican* would reduce wages. We do not think any advocate of free-trade will deny this position. Millions of people in this country depend for a living on their days wages. Thousands of men, women and children, yearly leave foreign shores that they may better their condition in the United States by receiving higher wages than they were getting in their own country. The Democracy fought the abolition of slavery, and urged there would be an exodus from the South, of negroes, and the laboring man would have to compete with the low priced labor of the colored man. Yet Democracy advocates free trade, and throws open the door for the competion of the whole mass of African labor. Democracy wept over the introduction of the Chinese because Chinese labor would come in competition with American labor, and reduce wages. Yet Democracy advocates free trade, and throws open our doors so that the vast hordes of Chinese may throw their labor into our market to compete with American labor. It is no reply to say that neither African nor China produces anything that could compete with us. It is the *principle* of which we write, not the practical working of free trade. If the doctrine is carried out Chinese and African production would have to be admitted whether they interfered with our own producing or not, and the fact that they do not interfere does not alter the principle in the slightest degree.

For the sake of Philadelphia we do not propose to do anything of the kind. While we regard with an earnest wish for success, every proposed advancement of our State, and would be proud could Philadelphia prove herself the great metropolis of the Union, we feel we have no more right to claim that she shall be such at the expense of the other citizens of our Union, than had South Carolinians the right to secede for what they believed might be for the benefit of their State. As a Union, we exist, and even if the argument of the *Republican* was true, Philadelphia had better be without a British-built-American-Registered-British-manned line of vessels, than that the distress that would follow, should arise. We have however assumed the *Republican* was correct in its statements. We do not think it is, but that a line of vessels can be run from Philadelphia, able to compete with any line British energy can place on the ocean.

CITY VS. RAILROADS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: An "Old Citizen" in the *Commercial* has given, at some length, a dissertation on "what the Pennsylvania Railway has done and is doing for Pittsburgh." I have no doubt that all he says, and more too, is true as to the good effects of the Pennsylvania Railway's working on the prosperity of Pittsburgh. It is overwhelming to think of and follow up to understanding the magic power of railways in their effects on cities, villages and the country through which they pass; and but for the little petty squables and private spites nearly always having their origin in some trifling misunderstanding between some of the employes of the road and some of the individuals who use the roads; and although these difficulties have such trifling importance in their first start, sometimes they grow and extend until the whole corporate authorities and officers of the railroad on one side, and the City Councils and citizens generally on the other, become arrayed against each other, and instead of consulting their mutual advantage, which would be greatly helped and increased by such consultation and co-operation, we find them at war continually, and by contention taking the place of harmony, obstacles are thrown in the way and progress and prosperity prevented.

I have been led to these thoughts by reflecting on the rumored difficulties and misunderstandings that I hear reported as taking place between our city and those who legislate for us, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Now, sirs, this should not exist. There ought to be perfect harmony between our people and all the roads entering our city. It is impossible for our city to be prosperous and increase in wealth through the industry of its people without the railways which enter the city being benefited thereby. It is also equally true as to our railroads if they are prosperous and doing a thriving business; our city must be greatly benefited therefrom. In the face of these facts, which no one will question, why should there be any misunderstandings between the representative of the roads and city? Suppose a case: Take the Pennsylvania railway, whose trade and travel have increased to such an extent that they are compelled to secure more room for the transaction of their business. They immediately cast about to see where they can find the necessary room, and after they have found what they suppose will suit their purpose, they at once set about to procure it. But there is a necessity to its fully accomodating them, that the City Councils should vacate a street or alley, or grant right or way across a street or alley, and instead of our Council looking at it as they should do, in the light of developing the city and helping those who are daily adding to our city's wealth and prosperity, a narrow personal strife takes place in our Councils about the matter, which is evidently looked on as a "job," out of which a speculation is to be made by some one or more of our "disinterested" City Fathers, who always hold themselves in readiness to "serve the dear people" without any equivalent for their arduous labors, and so the Road is compelled to fight their way to accomplish what ought to be offered to and really pressed upon them, and upon all and every corporation or company who, by the employment of capital and labor, have made our City what it is now, one of wealth and general prosperity.

Let me suggest what I think ought to take the place of previous state of things between our City Fathers and the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the Railroad wants and *must* have more room to meet its increased business, let them state the facts to our Councils, let our Councils immediately select from their number a committee consisting of the best business men in their body, (not politicians or those seeking contracts,) but good business men, (there are plenty of them in the Councils.) Let this committee meet the proper officers of the road, who will explain to them what the necessities of the road demand; and after a careful examination of the whole subject, this committee will be able to report to Councils the true state of the case; and also recommend how the city can best do for the road all that it should do, and do the least possible damage to the city and its property. If this course should be pursued in the future, don't you think, Mr. Editor, that much, very much, of the misunderstandings and contentions of the past would be dispelled from our minds, and harmony and good will and mutual benefit would be the result? Let us have harmony in the future betwen all the parties managing our city and our railroads, so that the full amount of prosperity which may be reasonably expected from so many railroads entering our city may be fully realized.

A MEMBER OF COUNCIL FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' SALES --DECISION OF THE ASSESSOR.

U. S. INT. REV. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
22D DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 2d inst., in which you claim that you are not liable to a tax on your sales as Commercial Brokers, on contracts made prior to October 1st, 1870, but maturing after that date, your plea being that the sale not to be considered a sale until delivery is made.

A "Commercial Broker," is defined by the act of Congress of June 30th, 1864, Section 79 to be "any person or firm whose business it is, as a broker, to *negotiate* sales or purchases of goods wares or merchandise;" and Section 99 of the same act provides "there shall be paid monthly on all sales by Commercial Brokers of any goods, wares or merchandise, a tax of 1-30 of one per centum upon the amount of such sales; and on or before the tenth day of each month every commercial broker shall make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales."

Taking these two sections together it is plain to me that the return of "sales" provided for in section 99 is of sales "negotiated" as specified in section 79. Strictly speaking, a commercial broker, as defined in section 79 does not make "sales" at all, as the word "sales" is understood in commercial law; he only "*negotiates*" sales, and the return required of him, under section 99, is of sales "*negotiated*" by him, without reference to the time of delivery or maturity of contract. The tax on sales expired Oct. 1, 1870; but holds good on all sales made or negotiated prior to that date. I have therefore directed that a return shall be exacted from all commercial brokers of all sales negotiated by them up to that time, and I am satisfied, from rulings in similar cases, that my view is the correct one.

The tax on legacies and successions, for instance, also expired Oct., 1, 1870; and the law provides that the tax shall be due only when the legatee or successor comes into actual possession of his legacy or succession. Yet the Department has instructed us that in the case of a man dying on the 30th of Sept., 1870, leaving legacies or real estate, the legacies or estate are taxable, although the legatees or successors do not come into possession for months or years after. This seems to me a parallel case to yours. The fact that your negotiated sales did not mature until after Oct., 1, 1870, does not cut off the tax on sales negotiated by commercial brokers, any more than the failure to come into possession of a legacy prior to Oct. 1, 1870, cuts off the tax on legacies. Very respectfully,

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Assessor 22d District, Pa.

Messrs. Tack Bros. & Co., and others.

Bargoyne on Bazaine.

The popular judgment, attributing Marshal Bazaine's surrender at Metz to treachery on the part of that officer, is disputed by Gen. Burgoyne, of the British army, who, in a letter to the London *Times*, insists that the event was inevitable. The General contends that Bazaine could not possibly have broken through the forces opposed to him; that, while the blockading force gradually grew better, his gradually grew worse; that, isolated and far removed from any support, with an army unprepared for a campaign, and with his provisions exhausted "he had really no alternative left but to surrender." The causes which helped to render Bazaine's position desperate are still at work, and doubtless contribute to the enormous forces which beset the Generals yet in the field. There is little concerted or concentrated action; and each commander being left to his own devices we can scarcely wonder at the reverses which overtake them.

BRIEF TOPICS.

OPINIONS OF AN ENGLISH BISHOP.

The Bishop of Gloucester, one of the most vigorous and original of the British prelates, made some notable observations on the Church of England. When he lately delivered his visitation charge in his cathedral. He discussed the question whether the Church of England is to become more and more national, or to be reduced to the condition of a church of a diminishing majority. He urged that the convocation of both provinces should unite in adapting the Prayer Book to shorter services, and in making arrangements for a separation of the services. He was in favor of a reconsideration of the disenabling enactments affecting nonconformists, and suggested that a special form of ordination should be drawn up to meet the case of dissenting ministers who wished to join the church. Referring to the Education act, he remarked that it was in various places disfigured by sectarian jealousies, but he recommended that a fair trial should be given to it, and, wherever it was possible, even conscientious support and co-operation.

ERIN.

The Irish national papers have not waited for the outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia to testify, with singular unanimity, how completely their sympathies are with every foe of the British Government. From their tone it is perfectly obvious that Russia would quickly obliterate all the odium she gained in Catholic Ireland from the persecution of Catholic Poland, were she only to declare war against England. So long as Irishmen are confined for political offences in British dungeons; so long as a native Parliament is withheld from Ireland, and so long as the use of arms and military training are made illegal by the civilian, so long, these journals maintain, will the undying hatred be kept alive. By measuring the remoteness of such concessions as are here indicated, we shall gain some idea how long Ireland is destined to remain a source of weakness to the United Kingdom.

GRINDERS.

The everlasting organ-grinder is getting to be ferocious. An English gentleman, having distinguished himself by his untiring exertions to silence the street-music nuisance, has received the following alarming letter:

"You bad man. You want starve poor organ players. One will pay you for it. Dark night me watch, no fight, me get one knife. Look out, me warn you."

This the London philanthropist, not in the least daunted, has sent to the *Times*. We hope most sincerely that we shall not hear of his assassination. If the Blondels of the highway are to vindicate their business after this ferocious fashion, we are more thankful than we ever expected to be that the grinding here has fallen mostly into the hands of invalid military characters who understand that private killing has an intimate connection with ropes.

MICHIGAN PAUPERS.

It appears that in some of our Western communities there is a pauper-farming, which may be fairly set off against the baby-farming of England. The beneficent authorities of Livingston County, Michigan, dispose of their paupers by the ingenious method of consigning them to the care of the individual who offers to accept the charge at the lowest rate. It can scarcely be a matter of surprise that the keeper has few or no conveniences for the accommodation of the paupers. He is a poor man himself. He may own a new farm, on which are small buildings, but that is nearly all. On being awarded the job, he forthwith erects a shanty 16x 20, boarded and battened like a barn. Into this room the paupers are crowded, male and female, sane and insane, sick or well. The room is intolerably warm in Summer, and very cold in Winter. What must be the choice of evils from which any body can elect to be a pauper, consigned to the tender mercies of Livingston County and its lowest bidder?

A LITERARY JUMBLE.

Some ingenious man, who had little else to do, has strung all the current plays in London into the following narrative: "Don Carlos," "King of the Hills," after encountering many "Sharps and Flats," and experiencing many "Shifting Scenes in a Workman's Life," was on his way home from "The War on the Frontier." "The Soldier's Return" was looked upon with delight, as everybody thought he had "Strayed Away." Among the first to greet him was "Little Emily," whom he had returned to marry, but her father, "Jolly Joe," "The King's Fool," who did not believe in "Cupboard Love," would not consent to their union unless she decided on "Taking the Veil," "A Day After the Wedding." This she, of course, refused and while she and her father were talking the matter over, "The King of Love," "Dick Turpin," formerly one of the "Scamps of London," but now the "Wandering Minstrel," came in and said to the Don: "My Wife's Dentist," your "Wicked Uncle," and "Old Gooseberry," is "Twixt Axe and Crown," to take advantage of "Fortune's Frolic," and "Put Yourself in his Place." The Don started by the "Overland Route," and after passing through "The Streets of Paris," "By Day and Night," arrived at his uncle's garden, which was overrun with "Weeds and Flowers." He there saw "The Two Roses" sticking in "The Hole in the Wall," behind which was concealed the looked for treasure. When this came to the knowledge of Joe, he being "Kind to a Fault," altered his mind and gave his consent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Cariboo mines are in a much more prosperous condition now than they have been for years. William Creek, which has been the back-bone of the colony for the last nine years, continues to yield largely, and promises to do so for years to come. Seevral companies have yielded an average of over one hundred ounces each per week, throughout the season, giving no evidence of any immediate diminution. Favorable prospects have been obtained on many of the neighboring creeks, and great expectations have been created thereby. The attention of the mining community, however, appears to be centered on Lightning Creek, on which new and important developments are being continually made. Portions of the lead have been discovered from time to time during the past eight years, giving fortunes to their lucky finders, but all attempts to follow it, previous to the last summer, were unsuccessful. One by one the great difficulties prospectors had to contend with are overcome, and the missing links of the lead picked up, proving equal in richness to the portions previously worked. Abandoned workings have been pumped out and reopened, and rich deposits developed. In those portions of the creek where quicksand has baffled every previous attempt to sink in the alluvial, shafts have been sunk in the bedrock, and drifts run from them into the channel. The operations on this coast are necessarily on a gigantic scale, involving tens of thousands of dollars; but every strike hitherto made has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. The "Lightning Company" has yielded regularly throughout the summer from 200 to 500 ounces per week, and a number of other claims, in which prospects have only lately been obtained, prove equally as rich. The success of the late mining season on the creek has caused the re-building of Van Winkle, which was one of the loveliest towns in the mining districts in 1863. Another town called Gladstoneville has also been founded about two miles lower down, and promises to outrival its older neighbor.

A HANDBOOK OF TRAVEL.

A German officer, writing from Metz, says that he found in that town an immense number of a little book intended for the use of French soldiers. It is a sort of phrase-book, entitled "Guide of French Soldiers in Germany." On one page are French phrases, and on the corresponding page the same in German. The selection of phrases is really amusing; for instance, when they come to a dwelling, the conversation runs as follows: "Open the windows;" "Get out of here;" "Carry out the furniture;" "Let none of you dare to come in here;" "Bring us immediately some butter, bread, cheese, eggs, hard boiled eggs, and be quick about it;" "An omelette right away;" "Some ham and eggs;" "Kill and roast us those chickens, ducks, pigeons; "I am thirsty, bring me at once a bottle of wine;" "Bring us beer, brandy, rum, without delay," &c. The book is dated September 1, 1870, which shows that the French believed at that time in an invasion of Germany; in fact, a large part of their army started for Germany a few days afterward, (we mean the army of Sedan,) although they were not prepared to ask the amiable questions laid down in the aforesaid little volume.

DEPRAVITY.

The other day, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, as a friend was passing through Tenth street, he was accosted by a tatterdemalion boy, who piteously begged for a few pennies to buy a loaf of bread for his sick mother. Our friend's heart was moved; the urchin grasped the ten cent stamp with a look which spoke volumes of gratitude, and darted away around the next corner to fulfill his mission of filial love. As our friend turned the corner with a swelling heart, he was surprised to discover in a vacant lot half a dozen young scamps pitching pennies. In their midst stood the precocious young scamp, exhibiting his ten cent stamp, and exclaiming in great glee: "I've got de brads!" "How did you raise 'em?" inquired the group, "Oh, I cum'd de bread act on a green 'un." Our friend walked off, soliloquising on the depravity of the age.

WAR NEWS.

"The Oriental Republic of Uruguay" is passing through one of the periodic spells of revolution without which life in South America would be insipid. The siege of Montevideo might pass, did it not have its tragic features too, for a very palpable burlesque upon the Old World siege which absorbes the attention of the two hemispheres. Anything more unlike the legions that obey the behests of Von Moltke, than the half-armed and partially clad hosts who mounted upon their hardy half-broken horses, are called by courtesy a besieging army, can hardly be imagined. And yet, in spite of the energy and confidence of President Lorenzo Battle, Montevideo seems likely to be given up in a few days to this ragged band, who, as their manner is, will see that a new administration is at once put into power. Battle will probably have reason to congratulate himself if he escapes the fate of his murdered predecessor, General Flores.

PLEASANT LITTLE ATTENTIONS.

"Everybody knows," relates the *Lloyd*, of Pesth, in Hungary,, "how terrible is the hatred entertained for Bismarck in the occupied portions of France. He has been exposed to all sorts of indirect insults, and nearly every morning he can read on his door the inscription, *A bas Bismarck* (Down with Bismarck). Bismarck always smiled at these little attentions, at he called them, only on the 5th of October he was evidently annoyed by one of them. On that day the headquarters of the King of Prussia were removed from Ferrieres to Versailles. The day before, two adjutants had taken possession of the palace and selected rooms for the King, for Bismarck, and Moltke. On the morning of the 5th, the King, Bismarck and Moltke arrived at Versailles, and Bismarck intended to withdraw to his room. When the door was opened, he and his companion started back full of surprise; the whole room was draped in black cloth, and in the center of the room stood a table on which two wax tapers were burning, and a well drawn picture representing Count Bismarck suspended from the gallows, was placed in an upright position."

The True Value of a Thing.

Experience by those who have tried and been cured by a remedy is one of the best tests of its merits, and whilst we would not wish to speak disparagingly of other remedies, we would encourage all those who may be either afflicted with recent or chronic diseases of the lungs or air passages to try a bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. It is exceedingly valuable both on account of its healing virtues and its expectorant properties; whilst it cleans the blood, it builds the lungs and strengthens the system. No remedy that we are aware of has superior claims to public confidence. Dr. Keyser's principal office for lung examinations and the treatment of chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

NEW STYLES OF TOILET SETS

For Christmas presents. They excel any ever sold in this city. You will find them at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Still a few more of those Toilet Sets and Perfume Cases at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Also many other very handsome goods that cannot be surpassed in the city for Christmas presents, sold at the very lowest prices, at JAMES E BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Christmas Presents and Holiday Goods of all kinds at very low prices at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

FAITH WELL FOUNDED.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and in actual in the true sense of the word. Now, we ha...e three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore, beyond care. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

A. H. English & Co.,

98 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Hart's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

Hollidaysburg Seminary.

ELEVENTH SESSION

Opens January 4, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

White and Gray

BLANKETS.

Heavy Coverlets.

Another Lot of Large Plaids, very cheap.

All colors and fabrics in Dress Goods.

Heavy Cloaking Cloths, Waterproofs.

Cassimeres and Jeans.

Country Flannels.

At $1.00, Brown Dress Silks—a great bargain.

At 37½c., Black Alpaca Poplins—a specialty.

At 12½c., some of the best Dark Delaines.

At 6½c., a lot of short-lengths—best Prints.

At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.

At 25c., Plain Dark Gray All-Wool Flannels,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HENRY G. HALE

Has Now in Stock

THE VERY LATEST STYLES

OF

Winter Goods,

DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MARKETS,

COMPRISING

DIAGONALS.

English Coatings, Chevoit Suitings

And an endless variety of the Choicest

PANTALOON PATTERNS.

ALSO,

English Corduroy

OF ALL COLORS.

Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

No. 110 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH.

C. YEAGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Notions, Fancy Goods and Toys,

Offer to dealers their large and well selected assortment of the above classes of goods.

The Foreign Goods were imported direct by ourselves before the present European war. All of our Stock was Purchased for Cash, and those who favor us with a call and examination of the assortment offered, will find it equal, if not superior to any in the country, and our prices as low as those of New York Houses.

Wholesale Department up stairs.

NO. 110 MARKET STREET,

NEAR LIBERTY.

FURS, FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

Astrachan Sacques,
Seal Sacques,
Persian Lamb Sacques,
Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Mink Sable Setts,
Royal Ermine Sets,
German Fitch Sets,
Alaska Mink Sets,
Siberian Squirrel Sets,

ALSO, ALL LOWER GRADES IN

FURS,

For Ladies, Misses and Children.

M'CORD & CO.,

131 Wood Street.

City Standard Time.

96 FEDERAL ST. 96

GENTS' WATCHES. LADIES' WATCHES.

ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.

Mc FADDEN'S.

SPECIALTY. FINE WATCHES FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTORIES OF E. HOWARD & CO., BOSTON. PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO., GENEVA. DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY.

ALLEGHENY. 96

Thos. M'Fadden Jr.

THE FINEST

Cream Bon Bons

AND

ASSORTED CANDIES

For Presents, can be Obtained at

GEORGE BEAVEN'S,

No. 112 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Eclipse Coal Hod.

I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved metal Coal Hod as sold in Market. It will not break down in the bottom. Call at 59 Second Avenue, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

A Splendid Assortment of Ladies' and Children's

HATS AND BONNETS,

FURS,

Hosiery, Gloves and Pulse Warmers, Hoods, Nubias and Woolen Jackets, Skirts and Shawls, all sizes, Fancy Silks and Broche Scarfs, Lace and Fancy Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars and Emb'd Linen Sets, Ladies' Purses and Fancy Bags, Sleeve Buttons, Bracelets and Jet Jewelry, Sash and Bow Ribbons.

Gents' White Shirts.

Gents' Woolen Shirts,
Gents' Undershirts and Drawers,
Gents' Woolen Scarfs, Gloves & Hose,
Gents' Bows and Fancy Neck Ties,
Gents' Light and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Suspenders, Collars and Cuffs,

AT

LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AUCTION LOTS

OF

Dress Goods,

PLAIDS,

AND

VELVETEENS!

VERY MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT,

SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

BAILEY & CO.,

12th and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDAL SILVER,

French Bronzes,

FINE WATCHES,

Mantel Sets.

A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

WINE VINEGAR.

We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated

E. & M. Bollman

IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 and 174 Wood street.

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue,

(Near Smithfield street.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Brilliancy

AND POLISH

ATTAINED BY USING

Silver White,

FOR SALE BY

John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,

93 MARKET ST.,

Pittsburgh.

GOLD.

Morton's Pens.

Morton's Pens.

SOLE AGENTS.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.

75 Wood Street.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Restorative Principle, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any deleterious drugs or impurities. It is purely vegetable and tonic, being composed of the finest wine and the medicinal virtues of roots and herbs, the world over for purifying the blood. It is the most powerful and effective tonic ever offered to the people, far superior to bitters, as it does not stupify the brain. Both male and female, young and old, can use Wine of Life. It is a pure, rich, delicious wine. Those who wish to enjoy good health should use a glass of wine every day. Sold by druggists. Wine of Life, it is different from anything else offered for sale. It is sold by druggists; also by the manufacturers, H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y. Price $1.50, in quart bottles.

Livingston & Co.,

Manufacturer of LIG

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JOHNS & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ ONE DOOR REMOVED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870.

Discounts during the week have been largely confined to renewals, thus forcing the banks to generally decline all new paper offered, however acceptable. The rates upon the street hardened, and borrowers found some trouble, at the advance in rates even, to readily supply their needs. Appearances indicate a close market for loans until after the beginning of the new year.

The amount of business in bonds and stocks has been limited, and for the usual favorites, bank shares, at a small decline in prices.

The Government bond market is more active, and prices have advanced from one to one per cent. during the last two days. There is not a little speculation in New York, over the cause of the sudden activity, and various reasons are assigned for it. One is, that they have been ruling too low for a month past. Another, that the Funding Bill scheme is likely to prove a failure, and investors may safely purchase five-twenties. Another still, that Secretary Boutwell is likely to largely increase his purchases in January, and thus cause a scarce supply in the market with a consequent advance in prices.

In local stocks, other than bank shares, there was rather more done. We noted yesterday a revival of interest in Allegheny Valley stock, and quoted a sale at 28¾. To-day, we learn that 29¾ was bid, and refused. Whether the condition of the road will warrant such prices for a non-dividend paying stock, we are not aware. An officer of the Company ventured to call it worth 29. He did not offer to sell at 29¾.

No transactions in Columbia oil during the day that reached us. The collapse of the bull movement in crude oil should naturally depress this stock. Whether it will do so, the coming week will determine.

The Eastern markets are more active, and prices are better as will be seen below.

The Saturday evening bank statement is a bad one. The large decrease in Legal Tenders over two millions, looks very much as though the "locking up" process was being tried again, to aid in a bear raid against the stock market.

Redmond Bros., No. 79 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—	Friday.	Saturday.
6-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	107⅞	108
" 1865	107⅞	107⅞
" 1865 new	110½	110½
" 1867	110½	110½
" 1868	110½	110½
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
Currency 6's	119½	119½
Gold	119½	119½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	96¾	96¾
Do Scrip	94¾	94¾
Erie	24¾	24¾
Lake Shore	89¾	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	102¼	102¼
Chicago & N. W.	86¾	86 x d
" Pref.	91¾	91¾
N. West. Common	83¾	83¾
" Preferred	91¾	91¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Pacific M. S.	40¾	40¾
Pacific of Missouri	40¾	40¾
Toledo & Wabash	49¾	49¾
Pref. Union Telegraph	34¾	34¾
Adams Express	34¾	34¾
U. S. Express	34¾	34¾

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans increased	$1,284,000
Specie decreased	1,172,700
Circulation decreased	2,000
Legal Tenders decreased	2,284,000
Deposits increased	68,631
Circulation decreased	

Closing quotations as reported by James T. Brady & Co.:

Bonds—			
6-20s—1862	113¾	1864	107⅞
" 1865	107⅞	" 1865 new	110½
" 1867	110½	" 1868	110½
10-40s	109⅛	Currency 6's	119½
Gold	119½		

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, Dec. 10, 1870.

Sterling exchange, 9.

Government: Coupons of '62s, 113¾; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; 1864s, 107⅞; do new, 109½; 1865s, 107⅞; 1865s, new, 110½; 10-40s, 109⅛; currency 6s, 119½.

State bonds: Missouri 6's, old Tennessee, 69¾; new 6's, new Virginia 6's, old do 64¾; new 6's, 64¾; Alabama 5's, 70; Georgia 6's, 90; North Carolina 6's, old 35; new 25; Louisiana 6's, new Levee 58; do Consolidated 60; do Penitentiary 60; do Bonds 60; Tennessee 6's, 69¾; Virginia 6's, 69¾; Alabama, Class A, 3's, 70; Alabama, Class B, 5's, 70; Alabama, Class C, 5's, 70; Alabama, Endorsed, 5's, 70; Alabama, Convertible, 5's, 70; Alabama, Warrants, 70; Alabama, Special Tax, 70; Alabama, Indemnity, 70; Alabama, Railroad, 70; Alabama, Levee, 70; Alabama, Arsenal, 70; Alabama, Penitentiary, 70; Alabama, Bonds, 70; Alabama, Endorsed, 70; Alabama, Convertible

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 10, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	12 M.
Height of Barometer	29.39	29.11	29.05
Change since last report	.00	.00	.00
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	W.
Change in last 24 hours	.07+	.07+	.07+
Velocity of Wind—miles per hour	6	6	6
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	2	2	2
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths			
Rain-fall for month—inches and hdths			
State of weather	f	f	f

Reports—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout by the sign of minus (—).

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: N, north; E, east; S, south; W, west; NE, northeast; SE, southeast; SW, southwest; NW, northwest.

Force of the wind, by the Beaufort scale: 0, calm; 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate; 5, fresh gale; 6, strong gale; 7, violent gale; 8, hurricane; 9, most violent hurricane.

Amount of cloud, weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1, being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, if it is cloud, a cloudy, 5, to wholly covered; 6, light rain; 7, heavy rain; 8, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

ARCH. WINN, Observer.

Heavy for Saturday morning.

Matrimonial market lively just now.

Another escape from the Work House.

There will be fifty-three Sundays in 1871.

Slim Attendance at the churches yesterday.

Work on the Monument is progressing vigorously.

No Common Cases before Mayor Callow yesterday.

Look out for "smooth bores" to-morrow in Allegheny.

The Thomas Troupe perform in Columbus, Ohio, to-night.

Street Railway Companies did a good business yesterday.

Evidences of Erina Kringle's approach are becoming numerous.

The Attorney Generalship will be ready for dedication next March.

Be Cordial, the humorist, at the Library Hall next Monday night.

When will that "improvement" of City Hall Square, Allegheny, be completed?

The one excitement horsebeats has gone down considerably the last few weeks.

The Henry C. Yeager, Capt. Haggin's new boat, left for New Orleans on Saturday.

The large marble fountain in the Northeast Park has been "boxed" for the season.

Real Estate in East Birmingham is open fancied by half a dozen men who have lots on the South Side.

Thirteen Shot Guns and we will have Christmas. Any fellow on Sunday it will be observed on Friday.

One of the Thomas Troupe says they lost money by their visit to Pittsburgh, and failed to come up to their contributions.

Chief of Police Gleich of Allegheny has recovered over $1,200 worth of stolen goods since his advent into office. Pretty good.

The business on the Pleasant Valley Railway is so encouraging to the stockholders on the line is an accommodation to the people.

Why don't the Park Commission buy that property on the west side of Soldiers' Hill, as contributed by the citizens last winter?

Pat Kenny yesterday was fined $25 by the Mayor for acting disorderly on the street and pitching into Officer Irwin, who arrested him.

The new Odd Fellow's Hall in Birmingham, will be dedicated on the 15th inst., by D. R. Evans, P. Grand Master, and other Grand Lodge officers.

Interesting proceedings at the Allegheny Literary Society to-night. Subject for discussion: "Resolved, That the Ballot Box should be abolished." Debate next. All are invited.

Yesterday morning a daggers on Wylie street was broken into by several roughs, who were arrested and will come before Mayor Brown this morning.

The members of the Fort Wayne Railroad organized a Young Men's Christian Association, on Saturday evening last. The meeting of the stove was the cause.

There is talk of establishing two more daily papers in Allegheny. We don't see how they could find room for such enterprises as we have now only eight dailies in the city. There is room for all.

Trustee Elected—On Saturday evening the Forks Township Board of Trustees met, and elected Wm. Hartley, Esq., Secretary to the Board, in place of Wm. Hamilton, Esq., resigned. Mr. Hartley is a good man for the place, and has the whole confidence of the Board.

That chap who delights in indecent expressions of his opinion, is again operating in North avenue, Allegheny. Put the police somewhere else, and let the citizens of that locality have a little peace and quietude.

The Liberty Street Horse Railway Company have given notice for the renewal of the Railroad tracks from that thoroughfare, to be referred to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

The coke trade on the Monongahela Railroad, from the mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, is quite active. Over 100 cars per day are sent to the Lake Erie Iron Company, Mr. Hemingway, one of the late Secretary, and E. J. Berg, clerk of coke, is connected.

Runaway.—A horse attached to a buggy took fright yesterday afternoon, near Soho bridge on Fifth avenue, and ran away, upsetting the vehicle and throwing out the occupants. The latter both got cooled off, but however badly either of them.

The Candidates for positions within the gift of the new Councils, are quite numerous, and we probably shall be favored with a list of them before the week is out. It is rumored that he has already had to employ his reporters and note takers to keep the run of the applications for appointments and letter carriers.

Second Ward Election.—A public will be opened in the Beaver School, E. H. Church, Alderman, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, for City Councilman, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jas. Hamilton. The polls will be thoroughly studied and will be opened in an able and dignified manner. The people are to be devoted to the best interest of the locality.

St. Peter Graham Asylum is considerably in debt and Rev. Father Walsh has announced that unless collections are made to meet the same continued a long time throughout the Parish, the Asylum will be closed. Now is the time for the people to make up the deficiency. Let there be no delay. Collections will be taken up next Sunday in all the churches.

The Chimes of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will ring out a merry peal on Christmas morning, under the direction of Dr. McCandless, of Pittsburgh, to the effect, and consult him. The Doctor stands at the head of the list in this line of music, and will no doubt be consulted in this patriotic, if not musical, matter.

Catholic Holy Name Society.—The Rev. Father Tuohey of the United and Redeemed Catholic Churches of Pittsburgh will be present at the meeting of the Holy Name Society, in the Church on Liberty street, on Sabbath next. All are invited. There will be an election of officers for the ensuing year, besides other important business.

Obituary.—The first regiment of the Eighteenth Division State Militia (Colored) will be called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most efficient officers and members, in the death of Lieut. Col. Wm. Wilson, which occurred on the 10th inst. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 19 Pearl street, Pittsburgh, to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, and was accomplished by a clergyman and another gentleman with whom he was traveling, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, on the 10th inst., and two companies of the Ninth Regiment, and two companies of the Eighteenth Division, will attend the funeral. The pillar of mourning and other badges will be held Wednesday evening.

Country sausages, by Mrs. McGinn, 9 young farmers' boys, 1 pig, 1 bag of corn, 1 bushel of potatoes, 1 bag of turnips, 1 bag of onions, 1 bag of apples, 1 bag of chestnuts, 1 bag of walnuts, 1 bag of hickory nuts, 1 bag of butternuts, 1 bag of beechnuts, 1 bag of hazelnuts, 1 bag of chinquapins, 1 bag of pecans, 1 bag of filberts, 1 bag of Brazil nuts, 1 bag of cocoanuts, 1 bag of peanuts, 1 bag of pumpkins, 1 bag of squashes, 1 bag of cucumbers, 1 bag of tomatoes, 1 bag of cabbages, 1 bag of beets, 1 bag of carrots, 1 bag of parsnips, 1 bag of salsify, 1 bag of celery, 1 bag of lettuce, 1 bag of cresses, 1 bag of radishes, 1 bag of peppers, 1 bag of cauliflowers, 1 bag of brussels sprouts, 1 bag of kohl rabi, 1 bag of egg plants, 1 bag of okras, 1 bag of sweet potatoes, 1 bag of Irish potatoes, 1 bag of Lima beans, 1 bag of string beans, 1 bag of butter beans, 1 bag of pole beans, 1 bag of dwarf beans, 1 bag of wax beans, 1 bag of kidney beans, 1 bag of navy beans, 1 bag of pea beans, 1 bag of horse beans, 1 bag of broad beans, 1 bag of soy beans, 1 bag of castor beans, 1 bag of coffee beans, 1 bag of cocoa beans, 1 bag of chocolate beans, 1 bag of vanilla beans, 1 bag of cinnamon beans, 1 bag of cassia beans, 1 bag of allspice beans, 1 bag of cloves, 1 bag of mace, 1 bag of nutmegs, 1 bag of ginger, 1 bag of pepper, 1 bag of mustard, 1 bag of cayenne pepper, 1 bag of sage, 1 bag of thyme, 1 bag of sweet marjoram, 1 bag of summer savory, 1 bag of winter savory, 1 bag of rosemary, 1 bag of sweet basil, 1 bag of lemon thyme, 1 bag of caraway seeds, 1 bag of coriander seeds, 1 bag of fennel seeds, 1 bag of anise seeds, 1 bag of dill seeds, 1 bag of celery seeds, 1 bag of parsley seeds, 1 bag of sage seeds, 1 bag of thyme seeds, 1 bag of marjoram seeds, 1 bag of savory seeds, 1 bag of basil seeds, 1 bag of lemon thyme seeds